

## ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1861.

Some of the Northern "Republicans" profess to be rejoiced that the "seat of war" has been removed from the coasts of Carolina, and Florida, and Louisiana, to the bor- day ders of Virginia, and that we here are made to feel the "bitterness" of civil strife. It is a necessity which we have all along foreseen, in the event of Lincoln pursuing the policy which he has determined to take,and it is that, which has contributed to incense and exasperate the people of Virginia, and, especially, the Constitutional Union men of the State, against him. We here had no hand in bringing about the troubles of the country-a majority of sixty thousand were opposed to Secession, and in favor, if possible, of settling the troubles-we were doing all that we could to that end-and, yet, in the face of that, Lincoln acted as he has done and aimed his deadliest blow at the Union men of Virginia! "Is there no arm red with uncommon wrath," to drive the author of civil war, from place and

When the two sections of the country are drawn up in hostile array, and men, formerly in the service of what was the United States. are called upon to decide whether they will fight for or against their native States, for or against their own blood, it is a mean and miserable proceeding to endeavor to malign and traduce those who quit the service which would force them to draw their swords against their brothers at home. We do not. and never have, approved of such cases as Gen. Twiggs, and one or two other similarly situated officers. But no affected displeasure of Lincoln's government, and no action on its part, against army and pavy officers, who choose to resign their situations. and embark under the flags of their own native States, can blur the fame or injure the character of those officers. On the contrary, they do as all honorable military men should do.

Lynchburg and Staunton are distinguishing themselves in arming, in equipping, and supporting volunteer companies. Let us do justice to our gallant little city. The volunteer companies of this place, as we have already noticed, have nobly, and promptly responded to the call to arms, with full ranks-the citizens are liberal in the offer of aid and comfort to their defenders-the ladies are enthusiastic and active, preparing clothing and offering their services as nurses for the sick-the Home Guards, for home defence, are drilling and preparing, and ready-the older people are doing their duty, in such services as are required of them, in the general desire to aid the State. We have never known more unanimity, more patriotism, more determination. All honor to Alexandria, in common with her sister cities and towns, throughout the State.

The voice of approbation at the appoint ment of ROBERT E. LEE, as Major General of the Forces of Virginia, comes up to us, already, from all parts of the State Military in this section of the Commonwealth, officers and men, with enthusiasm. Now, they say, we have a Commander-in-Chief to direct the military operations of the State, in whom we have implicit con- Lincoln's war policy-giving the Adminisfidence-whose courage is undoubtedwhose experience has been bonorably gained-whose skill has been proved-whose ability is acknowledged. This is not a time to challenge comparisons, or to "pit" one man against another. But we are willing to trust Lee's judgment, decision, and energy against that of Scott's, or any other man. He is not an old man yel-but he is a veteran in service.

The practical secession of Virginia, and the actual resistance and arming of the State, have given much satisfaction in the South-especially, it would appear in Louisiana-where, until now, we believe there was a good deal of feeling against the course for the first time. The action of Virginia down the Mississippi. will have naturally great influence in North Carolina and Kentucky.

The Northern capitalists, who have made to President Lincoln on Friday last. most of their money out of the South, are the most ready, in the present crisis, to give their money to the enemies of the South. We wonder why the New York Hotels, the Newport, Saratoga and other watering places, and the shops of Broadway, and Chest nut street, which have all lived and grown rich upon the South, for the last five years, do not club in, and send a "regiment of their own," to help Lincoln to "coerce" their old know-for being no braggarts themselves, friends and customers!

A native townsman asks us to state, that he has observed the course and conduct of many in this place and neighborhood, since the present troubles began, who are natives of other States, or countries, but resident here for years; and he has not seen a case of one who is not faithful and loyal to the commonwealth, and who is not willing to aid the cause of the State, in any manner he is able to do, -- and that to the extent of his power. This is honorable to them.

The Mayor of Baltimore reports that Chase, to repel them, and to secure its rights. the Secretary of the Treasury, says of the Southern States-"let them go in peace." If he said so, and the Mayor vouches for it, praceably surrendered by the garrison to why is he not true to his word-why does 2.200 men, under command of General he prevent us from "going in peace? To "go | Draughon, who had essembled to take it if in peace" is all we want. Is there no reliance to be placed in the words or promises pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quanof any man in power in Washington?

It is announced in the Philadelphia American that it has received "reliable informa-

"The Virginians and other accessionists engaged in the plots against Washington will attempt the execution of a plan by which they will throw a strong column of troops upon the eastern shore of Maryland and another upon the western shore, so as to guard all the avenues leading into or from the Chesapeake Bay, thus isolating the capital from approach by that direction. Should this be attempted in any great force it will give the government infinite trouble, as they have only a single regiment at Annapolis and another at Annapolis junction. No immediate attack on the capital is contemplated so far as we can learn, the plan of operations being rather to cut it off from the north completely, and then gather a strong army to lay

This is the information communicated in the North, by the Republican organs-and what is more, this was to have been done, according to same authority, last Wednes-

The Baltimore American says: The Federal troops at Fortress Monroe are supposed to be fortifying the Rip Raps, an unfinished fortification nearly opposite and in the month of the entrance to Hampton Roads. The lights on the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake Bay are being removed or extinguished, it is supposed by order of the authorities of that State.

The Philadelphia American advises the government at Washington "to strike at the heart of Secession-to strike at the ports and cities on the Southern coast-to strike at Richmond, and to hold the Chesapeake fronhead to mouth." What does General Scott say to all this "striking" at his native state? But, let them "strike." They will find it easier to say than do.

We cannot see, enterraining the sentiments towards the Southern people which they now profess, why the Northern people should wish to live with them one hour under the same government. The South knows that, living together is no longer agreeable, or even possible. Why not agree to sepa-

The New York Courier & Enquirer is more belligerent and savage against the "rebels!" than ever. They must, it says, be "starved out"-the levees on the Mississippi broken down-the negroes offered freedom-and every other demon-like suggestion for a horrible civil war made and

At the special election in Baltimore, on Wednesday, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, (to meet to-day,) only one ticket was run-the Secession ticket. Secession flags are now displayed in the city. The military are held in readiness. Maryland will no doubt secode.

The London Journals publish the Constitution of the Confederate States, without much comment. The Agent of the Confederate States, is now in Paris, waiting for an interview, on the subject of his mission, with the Ministers or the Emperor.

The Students and School boys in New York city, are making a "lion" of Major Anderson, who, good humoredly, attends their exhibitions, and gives them, (as Walter Scott used to say, he did, when he was in London,) "a sight of his mane, and a wag of

It is understood that the government at Washington, have given order to such vessels as are at their disposal for that service, to carry into effect Lincoln's late proclamation for a blockade of the ports of the se-

The negroes in Milton, N. C., have burned Lincoln in effigy, for the reason that, because he cannot go on with his own "househeard from. The news was received by the keeping," he is endeavoring to destroy his neighbor's house, and injure his neighbor's

> The New York Chamber of Commerce is making itself conspicuous, in support of tration its aid and countenance. Very well. New York will long be remembered -for this, and other matters.

> The number of recent resignations in the Army and Navy, of Clerks in the Departments, and of officers in other positions, cannot yet be accurately known. They are nu-

The only means of communication between Washington city and the Virginia shore, is by the Long Bridge. This bridge is now guarded, at the Washington end, by tored, and that all the laws be administered about five hundred men, with artillery.

Great reliance is placed in the Northern papers upon the effect of the Blockade of which has been pursued there. The New Or- the Southern ports. We shall see, As, leans Delta agrees to raise the Southern flag, also, upon the threatened descent of a flotilla

> Lieut, B. W. Frobel, of the United States cutter "Forward," tendered his resignation

The New York Herald says "the campaign s to be opened in Maryland."

Seven thousand men, in all, have left New York city, for Washington city.

There are said to be 10,000 Federal troops between York and Harrisburg.

feet It is proper that our own people should

they act with a resolution which nothing can shake,-that so far as indications are given in the Northern papers, the feeling in that section of the country is all hostile; and that the fighting part of the population, to a very considerable extent, volunteer, or profess to be ready for a call-and that the in upholding and approving the course of nearly paralyzed, and foreign exchange

sections, according to the present aspect of

FAVETTEVILLE ARSENAL .- The Raleigh | London, with regard to the cotton supply, ar-Register says:- Fayettsville Arsenal was rived in India on the 27th of February, and tions taken were 37,000 stand of arms, 6 000

ty of cannon balls and shells.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

· To show the very age and body of the TIMES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the New York Courier says, have acted in the most prompt manner to ensure the protection of passengers, and the security of freight and treasure on their steamers, in the Pacific. Besides supplying them abundantly with small arms, including revolvers, muskets, and cutlasses and ammunition, each steamer will carry at least two heavy carro-

nades or twelve pound cannon.

The Globe and Ocean in Newburyport, Mass, stop one third of their machinery; the Merrimac, Prescott, and other corpora tions in Lowell and Manchester do the same, and operations of the same kind are taking place all over the state of Massachusetts, to relieve the markets. The Newburyport mills have on hand their thin cloths, manufactured for several months past.

Commander John Rodgers, of the Navy, and Capt. Wright, of U. S. Engineers, who formed part of the Pawnee's recent expedition, and also a seaman of that vessel, were left behind in the Norfolk Navy Yard when it was destroyed. Information received on l'uesday, gives assurance of their personal safety, as prisoners.

We had, in the Mobile Tribune of the loth, that a surprise of Fort Pickens had been planned for Friday night, the 12th inst. but that it was defeated by a person named Matthews, a correspondent of the Pensacola Observer, who betraved the design to the U.S. officers,

A proposition has been made in Boston to organize a coast guard to operate in protecting the commerce of the New England ports against the attacks of privateers. An appeal to the merchants and seamen of Massachusetts on the subject, has been printed

It is said that the women of Troy have invented a new feature in their fairs. A parcel of handsome girls set themselves up and allow the "fellers" to kiss them for 121 evening. One man took \$11 worth.

Charles county, Md., on Monday, appropriated \$25,000 to arm and equip the voluneers. At a public meeting held on that day, the citizens pledged their whole property if necessary, for the defence of the

The New York, United States District Attorney, has called on the Judge of the Cirenit Court for a special jury to prosecute parties sympathizing with the Southern Confederacy in New York.

The Charleston Mercury says, that the march North, are those commanded by Col. Maxey Gregg and Col. Pettigrew.

Flour has advanced one dollar per barrel, and goal has risen as high as seven dollars and fifty cents per ton in Baltimore. Great fears are expressed for the safety of

Dupont's powder mills, in Delaware. ----

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLMATION.

Whereas, in the emergency which was supposed to exist during the past week, arising from information that an invasion of the rivers of the State was about to be made, and the movements of the vessels of the United States with troops into the waters of this Commonwealth and the unusual destruction of public property by the agents of that Government, both at Harper's Ferry and at the Gosport Navy Yard, gave ample reason for such belief; and whereas, under such circumstances, sundry vessels in the waters of and Potomac Rivers, and their tributaries, have been seized and detained by the authorities of the State, or officers acting under patriotic motives without authority, and it is proper that such vessels and property should be promptly restored to the masters in command or to the owners thereof, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim that all private vessels and property so seized or letained, with the exception of the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, shall be released and delivered up to the said masters or owners. Proper Navy officers have been assigned to each of the rivers of the State herein mentioned, with orders to release such vessels and property. and give certificates for damages incurred by the seizure and detention.

I feel it my duty, furthermore, to advise the people of the Commonwealth (not in the Military service of the State) to return to their usual avocations, in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, assuring them protection and defence. If War is to be inaugurated by an attempt to invade this Commonwealth, or to use Cocreion against the Southern Confederated States, a contingency dependent on the action of the Government of the United States, it shall be met and conducted by this Commonwealth upon principles worthy of civilized nations and of this enlightened age. I appeal to all our people not to interfere with peaccable, unoffending citizens or others who preserve the peace and conform to our laws, and I do hereby especially discountenance all acts of seizure of private property without authority of law, and require that order shall be resand executed by the tribunals especially assigned for the purpose.

Given under my hand as Governor and under the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, 24th of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Com-JOHN LETCHER. monwealth.

By the Governor. GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. The following officers of the State Navy are assigned to the duties required by this proclamation: For James River-Captain Cocke and

Commander Tucker. For Potomac River-Capt. Forrest, Lieut. For Rappahannock River-Lieut, Lewis,

For York River-Commander J. L. Henderson and Lieut. J. S. Maury.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Borax has latterly been employed in Eu-

rope for the adulteration of milk. It hinders souring and curding, enables the adulterator to dissolve brains and other raw materials for the artificial milk manufacturer, in large quantity, and thus employ more men. water without risk of suspicion, than can be done with the aid of soda, while the taste is less affected than by the alkali. Files of Rio Janeiro papers to March 14,

I have come to hand. There is no local news ations were effected at 25% and 25%. The the Old Dominion. splendid ferry house which went out last the case. And in this war, the South will fall from New York, in detached partions, be able, ultimately, to resist its invaders. was being rapidly finished.

The news of the American secession movement and the meetings in Manchester and occasioned great excitement. The late terrible inundations in Holland

in France.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Tenth Legion says :- "Troops, conisting of cavalry, and every description of infantry, are daily arriving by railroad from the counties of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham, &c., on their way to the "seat of war." On Sunday last some four hundred went down in the cars, and a company of cavalry from Lexington. Several companies are yet back. The whole county is in a blaze, and if necessary, Virginia can furnish one hundred thousand volunteers to meet the federal army and to expel the abolition desnot and his camp-followers from our soil.'

The Staunton Spectator says :- "On Monday morning, one hundred and eighty cadets from Lexington, under the command of Major Colston, left this place, for Richmond. They will be detailed, we suppose, to different portions of the State for the purpose of drilling companies of Militia. They presented quite a fine appearance. By the same train, seven cannons from Lexington 85th year of the Commonwealth. were sent to Richmond.'

At a public meeting held at Rectortown, on the 20th instant, R. H. Carter addressed the meeting, a rifle company was organized. and Richard H. Carter elected Captain; Henry C. Bowie, 1st Lieutenant; J. W. Pierce, 2d Lieutenant; and J. H. Washington, 3d Lieutenant; and it was agreed to tender their services to the Governor. R. M. Seaton, was in the Chair, and Virgil Weaver, Secretary.

The Town Conneil of Staunton, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, made an appropriation of \$3,000 for the purchase of 100 firearms, conjuments and ammunition, for the use of the "Home Guard" in Staunton, and \$500, to be applied to the wants of the families of the soldiers, who have been, or will be, called into service.

The small note scheme meets with nonular favour amongst the citizens of Richmond. The introduction of the system could not have been more opportune, as it will relieve hundreds from the embarrassment and losses which attend "hard times," when change is scarce and brokers inexorable.

On Monday, the County Court of Augusta appropriated the sum of \$50,000, or so much cents per kiss. One girl made \$62 in one as may be needed, for the equipment of volunteers, and the support of the families of the soldiers called into service—the sum of \$30,000 for the former purpose, and \$20,-000 for the latter.

> The Lynchburg Virginian, of Thursday, says:-"There was a fall of snow on the Mountains, Monday night. Yesterday, the Mountains near this city, presented a very wintry appearance, wrapped in a mantle of

We understand that nearly three-fourths of the students of the Virginia University, have volunteered for the war. A number of the students of Columbia College, Washingtwo South Carolina regiments selected to ton city, have also left to serve in the Vir-

A slave in Lexington voluntarily commenced taking up a subscription among his of the votes of the people of this State, cast fight the Yankees. When last heard of, he had raised the sum of \$100.

Six of the Rifled Parrot guns, recently Governor, over the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The cannon spoken of are of the most effective kind known.

The city council of Lynchburg has appropriated \$1,000 to each military company, of one hundred men, organized in that city for active State service.

It is said that the delegate from Page county, Mr. Borst, was a prominent leader in the seizure of the late U. S. Government property, in Richmond. As an indication of the spirit of the peo

ple, we will state that Mr. C. R. Mason, of the James River, the Rappahannock, York | Staunton, has tendered to Gov. Letcher 200 hands and 300 mules and carts. The Court of Page County, has passed an

order appropriating \$4,000 for equipping and eight hundred and sixty-one. the volunteers, agreeing to increase the The military boys of Lynchburg, Va., who

graphs taken, to leave as mementoes with the loved ones at home. It is gratifying to know that, so far, the

growing crops, in all parts of the State, are

The road law, recently adopted in Fan quier County, has been repealed.

## Washington News.

It is said that the late States and Union newspaper, died from want of support, and | their respective counties and corporations; from that cause only.

It is said that the Saloon, at Roach's Spring, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, has been broken into, and the furniture and fixtures smashed up. It is not

that the Northern troops, by the way of Anington "in due time.

The Government here professes to be satmany troops as they want. They will want | with this schedule, all they can get.

Mr. Born, a citizen of Washington, has state of affairs in the country.

three companies of soldiers, went out on the copies to each of the military commanders road as far as Annapolis Junction. The bereinafter referred to, using special mestrack had not been disturbed, and at the sengers for that purpose, when necessary. innetion everything was quiet.

The Administration have "a good time" now in appointing their Northern friends to office, no Southerners being applicants. Washington city is "a camp"-thousands of soldiers-such as they are-and more coming-if they can get here. All the pub-

lie buildings are guarded-and the President's House especially. The Republican papers at the North are giving plans for the defence of Washington -batteries on the heights overlooking the

Potomac-batteries at the bridges-batteries here-and batteries there. They say the great danger is from the Northern boundary towards Maryland.

The Post Office Department had made brought through to Washington from Havre de Grace by a four-horse team.

arrived last night, about 9 o'clock, and quar- shall be necessary, who, having been first stand until the shock that drives her from tered at the Central Hotel. There were three | duly sworn by him shall perform the duties three communies, each numbering over 100 | required of, and be liable to the penalties im-

Brigadier General E D. Bonham, at the laws of this State. head of five hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here last evening by the South- shall, on the day after the election, as soon | justice done their memory; she will demand ern train. A large crowd of citizens and an thereafter as may be, deliver the poll books justice, according to the Constitution, for escort of Virginia troops awaited them at to their said commander, who shall forth their families and friends. No power on of STRAV, FUR, and WOOL HATS, comprisleading men of all parties seem to be united leading men of all parties seem to be united of any importance. The coffee market is the depot. Every man of them looked a hero, with forward the same to the Governor of learning and this Commonwealth, who shall shall count or of despotism. When that is exerted, the many new and desirable styles, and foreign exchange of despotism. When that is exerted, the many new and desirable styles. The Virginians cheered South Carolina and this Commonwealth, who shall shall count or of despotism. When that is exerted, the

> The suscription started for the assistance of the families of the volunteers in the seraddition for some time to come.

says: -It is impossible for Ammunition to be | this Convention. furnished for the calibres of arms obtained elsewhere than at this armory as the Departsuch companies must put up their own am- Virginia. Extensive warlike preparations are made | munition the cost of which will be paid by | A True Copy,

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION. The Convention of the Commonwealth of irginia, having adopted, on the 17th day of April, 1861, an ordinance "to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers schedule thereto annexed, required polls to be open for the ratification or rejection of the same by the people of this State, on the 4th Thursday in May next: Now, therefore, I. John Letcher, Governor of the Commonthe annexed is an authentic copy of the said ordinance and schedule, and that all oficers designated therein are required to conform to its provisions, in every respect.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, and in the JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor. GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AND TO RESUME ALL THE RIGHTS AND POWERS GRANTED UNDER SAID CONSTITUTION.

The people of Virginia in the ratification the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention, on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the ppression of the Southern slaveholding

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and. the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession. and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare, that said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority colored friends, in that place, for the relief of at a poll to be taken thereon, on the fourth the families of the soldiers who had gone to Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of Arceil, in purchased for the use of the State, were sent | the year of our Lord one thousand eight to Norfelk on Thursday last, by order of the hundred and sixty-one, and in the eightyfifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true Copy, John L. Eubank, Secretary of Convention. SCHEDULE. It shall be the duty of the officers conduc-

ting the elections directed by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, at the places appointed for holding the same, to open a poll to take the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth upon the ratification or rejection of "An ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution," adopted in Convention, at the city of Richmond, on the 17th day of April, one thous-

dinance of Secession," and shall contain two columns, one headed "For Ratification," and are going to war are having their photo- the other "For Rejection," and the names of those who vote for the ratification of the said Ordinance shall be written under the former its rejection, shall be written under the latter

> 3. The said officers shall make return of the number of persons voting for each proposition, at the time and in the manner provided by law in the case of other elections; and shall forthwith deliver the returns, together with the poll-books to the clerks of and it shall be the duty of such clerks res- | we never will! If fight we must, fight we pactively to transmit immediately to the will! Who, I ask, can trust such a part Y Governor of the Commonwealth, copies of the said returns so delivered to them.

4. The Governor shall, without delay, make proclamation of the result, stating The Government here continues to assert therein the aggregate vote for and against the ratification, to be published in such napolis, are coming on, and will be in Wash- newspapers in the State as may be deemed majority of said votes be cast for the ratificasfied with the "war feeling" excited in the | tion of the said Ordinance, he shall annex to North and West, and say they can have as his proclamation a copy thereof, together Interest will prompt them to justice. They

5. The Secretary of the Commonwealth this Schedule and Ordinance aforesaid as them. Yesterday afternoon, a train of cars, with | there are places of voting therein, and three And it shall be the duty of said clerks to deliver the same to the sheriffs, for distribution, whose duty it shall be forthwith to post the equality in the territories, Senator Brown said copies at some public place in each thus remarked in 1848:

election district. 6. The expenses incurred in providing poll books and in procuring writers to enter the names of the voters, therein, shall be de-

bers to the General Assembly. 7. The qualified voters of the Commonwealth who may be absent from the counties or corporations of their residence on the day of election, in the military service of the State. may vote for the ratification or rejection of said Ordinance at such place or places within their encampment, or, as the commander er the said encampment shall be within the limits of the State or not. For each place of voting he shall appoint a superintendent, posed upon such officers, under the election

in upmorning and approving the course of Lincoln's administration. It is a war of shows a tendency to decline. Some negoti-

JNO. L. EUBANK. Secretary of Convention. COMMUNICATIONS.

"What does the South Want?"-Hale. This question, so often asked by Hale and others, in place of candid responses, to candid and fair demands of Breckinridge and others, is in unison with the treachery of that granted under said Constitution" and, by the party, so fully shown of late. We are forcibly reminded of that sly and treacherous ruse of Santa Anna, at Buena Vista. When past relief, he sent his white flag to know wealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that "what General Taylor wanted." The fight quence and pathos to the past history of the ceased, and his sly troops creeped in, and country, and particularly to old Virginia helped their comrades off. Now, was there any sense in such, a question? No, but he gained his point; yet received the just reward

> of his craft. Thus it is with this wicked party, now in power. "What does the South want?" is about all we lave had from them-when we were pleading for justice and peace-Virginia and Kentucky mourning and weeping, and praying; that their lost sisters might be restored- 'what do you want?" was all we got. The forgetful and unnatural mother might, per chance, make such answer to her starving child, while possessed of the means for ample relief -- but wouldn't that be an extreme case? Now, let your readers see the appeal made by Breckinridge; just, calm, respectful; it, in brief, covers the whole

"He reviewed all the measures of compromise

roposed since the commencement of the session,

and said he wanted the people of Kentucky to

know that the Northern ultimatum was an amend-

ment of the Constitution, denying Congress the

power to prohibit slavery in the States, which the

ground of difficulty :-

most ultra republican never claimed Congress had power to clo. He saw, he said, in a speech of Mr. Seward to the Illinois delegation, the introduction of a policy, which, if northwarted by the radicals, would pre bably soon be fixed upon as the policy of the Fiepublican party. Mr. Seward told the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the delegation on that occasion, that when freedom was in danger, he had urged them to stand up for it, but, now freedom was safe, the Union was in danger, and they must look to that now-we must presed we the Union in order to carry out our principles. The new republican scheme was this-to form a Union party in the Border States, backed and controlled by Federal patronage, and in the name of the Union to start a freesoil party in those states-shifting, for a time, the issue in the border states, yet putting them in a sure way of emanci-From his place in the Senate he warned the Border States of this plot. These States had stood firm to the Union, and with a gallant band at the North had never ceased a Union struggle; they had asked, begged, and implored the government to save the land from civil strife-they had been loyal to the Union-and this was their re-It was not fear of coercion, or of bloodletting-for he would tell the "blood letting" Senastor (Mr. Chandler) that Kentucky had shed more blood on the soil of Iowa, than Iowa would ever shed on the soil of Kentucky. They could not bend her bright forehead to the dust. She would exhaust all means of peaceful settlement, and if all failed, would turn her face south and unite with a confederacy that knew how to keep the faith of compacts. He concluded by declaring that if the President choose to rise above party to pariotism, and withdraw the troops from the seceded States, the nation would hail him as a benefactor. The issues of peace and war were before him, let him take his choice.' The answer is "what does the South want?

# Did they want to established slavery in the free states? If so, let them elect a Democratic President in 1864, and let him announce that he wished it so, and the Surese Court would soon fix it off for him." This is the poor slang-the Hedge-hog reply of the Headborough of New England, to remarks worth," to be made in any place on earth, and as appreciable to our awful crisis,

so "fitly spoken." Mr. Simmons had more candour and feeling-he has the marks of a gentleman, and shews his face; -he shows no mercenary cunning. He said "the revenue would be collected at Charleston and other Southern ports, or those ports would cease to do business. The scheme was to make Charleston the great port of the South, but he thought the fate of Charleston would be written in

other language." But, to reverse the figure of Hale, it means that the election of his party, with the aid both, at his discretion; and whereas, of the Supreme Court, (which they soon will the present state of our country and dis-2. The pool-book shall be headed "The Or- have) will abolish slavery in the South, -this is the fair illustration. " Possession," he once said, "is eleven points of the law."-Very well; while Britannia we was, those will laugh that win." We strove i or peace, still war is upon us. Cameron, the t. 'dgetty, restheading, and the names of those who vote for less one, with puny ambition, ha vaised his "curtain" and shows us 75,000 !! vonderful! Wont that scare 'em on the oth er side?' This is to force us back to live wir & you .--We cannot do it, sirs-we will die fir

The action of Virginia, I think, w. I give us the preliminary of peace. I shall soon expect to see the good men of Maryland' and Kentucky in the breach. Terms of sep aration are all we want. We cannot go ba ch; as this? You, Messrs. Editors, with hundreds of others, men of candid, honest hearts, have warned-Virginia has done her whole duty-she can appeal to the world, and say it-and rely upon the God of justice. We are now severed forever. We will now on our border build up our factories, and no requisite for general information; and if a longer fear unequal Tariffs. We need more tariff protection from New England than any where else. This we can have now .may now quarrel with the West about protection-they have the poor negro no longer shall cause to be sent to the clerks of each for a hobby. We shall be at peace with gone insane, in consequence of the dreadful county and corporation, as many copies of them now, because we are independent of

Kappahannock county, April 20.

PROPHECY BECOME HISTORY .- Referring to the probability of free-soil ascendency, and the consequent repudiation of Southern

"The hour that witnesses this black injus-

tice, will date an era in the decline of this great Republic. The vote by which this frayed, as, in the case of the election of men- foul wrong is consummated, will unhinge the Constitution, and leave our country at the mercy of the winds and waves of popular fury. I am not authorized to speak for the entire South, but for my own gallant little State, I can and will speak. She will never submit to a wrong like this-no, sir, never, never, NEVER! There she stands, on arrangements to have the Northern mail at such encampment shall designate, wheth- the broad platform of the Constitution, weak in numerical force, strong in the consciousness of her own just cause, fresh from the field of her glery, still dripping with the RICHMOND ITEMS.—The Lynchburg troops | three commissioners, and as many clerks as | blood of her best sons; and there she will that position shall crumble the Constitution beneath her feet. She hates injustice, and loves the Constitution; she cherishes the memory of her fallen sons, with all the fond-8. The officers conducting the said election ness of paternal affection; and she will see will depart; the Constitution will pass aw ay 9. That the election for members of Con- as the baseless fabric of a vision; anar hy gress for this State to the House of Repre- will reign triumphant. May God in His vice has been extended to four thousand sentatives of the Congress of the United mercy, preserve us from such a calami tv?" dollars, with every prospect of a large daily States, required by law to be held on the 4th | Though thus timely, and elequently fore-Thursday in May next, is hereby suspended warned of the consequences of a raid apon An order from the Ordnance Department and prohibited until otherwise ordered by Southern institutions, the North has persisted in its aggressions, until prophecy las be- Block. Done in Convention, in the City of Rich-mond, on the twenty-fourth day of April, wrathful, they find a harvest of thor as, into ment has not the moulds, nor does it know eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in the which they have thrust their coercive sickle, by have reduced 60,000 people to the depths of the dimensions. Commanding officers of eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of but which will speedily subject the m to ex-

"They've torn us and we blee d"

Discussion in Empalisanock. FLINT HILL, April 21.-Yesterday was muster day here, and as in times of yore the militia were on foot, and the roll of the drum, and the shrill whistle of the fife seemed to animate all present. After the muster was over, and the inner man refreshed, the candidates were called upon respectively for a speech. Major Turner led the best wing of his army was cornered, and off, in a speech of great power and elaquence. He referred in feelings of elo

> the mother of States and of Statesmen. He then went into a brief history of the aggressions of the Northern fanatics, traced their aggressions upon Southern institutions to the culminating point, and the many causes co-operating, which had ultimately disrupted the ties which had bound us to gether as one people, and brought about the present melancholy condition of our coun-

try. The many efforts made by the best and most patriotic men in the land to stay the hand of the destroyer, to arrest the tide of fanaticism which was destined to bring upon us the worst of all calamities, civil war, but all efforts at a peaceable adjustment having failed, there was but one alter. native left for Virginia, and that was, to stand as one man, and resist to the death all aggression on her rights, and to maintain her honor at all hazards, and to the last extremity, and whatever differences of opinion her citizens may have heretofore entertained, they should be buried in oblivion, and be prepared to march in defence of Virginia and her altars and firesides, whenever and wherever duty might call them. This cloquent and patriotic effort of Major Turner, done him great credit, and made him many

After Major Turner, Mr. James K. Mar. shall, the candidate for the Senate, was called for and responded, greatly to the satisfaction of his friends and supporters. He gave an account of his stewardship, and defined his position, and the part he had taken in the Senate of Virginia, during the present crisis, and if one may be permitted to judge from the signs of the times, he, in his plain, candid manner, won the approval of the people. Mr. M. having concluded. his opponent was then called for. He congratulated Major Turner upon the eloquence and ability which characterized his effort on this occasion, and said it agreed entirely in sentiment with his own views, but after endorsing fully the sentiments of Major Turner, thought proper, during his speech, to drag into the contest old issues, such as the doctrine of States Rights, and that the people should not trust his opponent, because peradventure, he had not been as good States Rights man as himself, &c., &c.

His speech was calculated to arouse party, and old divisions, when our safety now depends upon harmony and union in sentiment. These random shots, for party purposes, may do in times of repose, but in the present crisis, they should be condemned. I felt sorry that any allusion should have been made to old party associations or pri: ciples, and in my judgment, the Colonel, by allusions to the past, hurt only himself, and every struggle to extricate himself; but plunged himself the deeper in the mire Upon the whole, the Colonel lost in this battle. Yours, &c.,

CHANGE OF THE PLACE OF MEETING OF THE NEXT CONVENTION OF THE EPIS-COPAL CHURCH OF VIRGINIA. - Whereas by the 1st Article of the Constitution of the P. E. Church of Virginia, it is ordained that "In the event of the existence of an epidemic disease or any other good cause, rendering it necessary or expedient to alter the place fixed on for any meeting of the Convention, the Bishop may change the place, or the time, or cese seem to require a change of the place appointed for the meeting of our Convention, therefore, I, William Meade, Bishop of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of Virginia, do hereby give notice that the same is removed from the city of Alexandria to that of Richmond, at which latter place the Convention will assemble on Wednesday, the 15th of May

next, at 11 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church WILLIAM MEADE, D. D. April, 20th, 1861.

ABOUT THIRTY of the students of the Theological Seminary of Va., who resided at the North, have left the Seminary, on account of the troubles of the equatry. It was pleasing to know, that the young brethren there parted from each other, with true Christian feeling and brotherly kindness. If the feelings there exhibited on a small scale could only now be seen in our country at large, what little need there would be of war

-Souti iern Churchman. DISI COLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE ( COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing betw cen H. A. HALL and J. W. HARPER. under the a firm of Hall, Harper & Co., is by mutual cons ent this day dissolved. Their books are at their c ld Counting Room. J. W. Harper is authorize d to settle up the business. All persons indebted to them, either by note or open account are earne atly requested to come forward and settle

H. A. HALL. Upper ville, Va., np 26-eo3t VII :GINIA NAVAL RENDEZVOUS. CEAMI :N and others, desiring to serve in the Hart or and Coast defence of the State, will be taken into service at No. 25, Union street. Rates of pay, &c., the same as given in the I' W. L. POWELL. S. Naval Service.

Lieut. Virginia Navy, Commanding Rendezvous. GROCERIES. WE are now in receipt of our Spring supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting in part of-S. O. Sugar, Porto Pico do., Muscovado do bush do., Granulated do., C. Yellow Sugar do. Perto Bico Molasses Muscovado do

Solden Syrup, prime Java Coffee lio and Maricaibo do. Freen and Black Teas, part choice idamentine and Mould Candles, Pepper Tutments, Rice, Blacking, &c., &c., all of which

re offer at lowest market prices. ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. WE take pleasure in informing you that we

and now prepared to offer you a large and desirable assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, of every ariety, of our own manufacture, at prices as low as for Northern work, and respectfully ask an examin ation before you make your purchases. Also, on hand a large and well assorted Stock

C. A. BALDWIN & CO.

HENRY W. THOMAS, A TTORNEY AT LAW. LIAS OP ENED an office in Alexandria, and I tender i his professional services to the public. He will practice in the Courts of Alexandria. Fuirfax, Loucioun, Prince William, and the City of Washington. Office in the room lately occupied by T. T. Hill, adjoining the Southern Protection Insurance Company, in the Exchange

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Feather and Hair Dusters, for sale Mansion House Building.

WOOD .- 100 Cords Oak; 100 do. Pine, for J. N. HARPER & CO.